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ISSUE DECREE CONCERNING DELIVERY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

According to a recent decree of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, agricultural producers are required to deliver products in three categories: produce and livestock, fowl and eggs, and milk.

In addition to the above three categories, kulaks are required to deliver a quantity of pork and wine. The proprietor of less than one cadastral yoke of land, and the subsistence farming area belonging to members of cooperatives in Group III, and exempt from delivering produce and livestock. The producer meets his obligations by delivering bread cereals, after satisfying; the requirements of his household.

In the case of other products, delivery obligations are to be met first. The producer is free to keep the remaining products. He may sell them on the free market or to government collecting agencies, and he may ask for a higher price than that paid by the government.

The decree fixes the quantities which are to be delivered. In the case of a collective farm in Group III, if the average net income per cadastral yoke of land cultivated collectively is less than 11 gold crowns, the obligation is set at 120 wheat-kilograms of produce and livestock. If the income is between 11-17 gold crowns, the obligation is 150 wheat-kilograms. The obligation is set at 180 wheat-kilograms it the income is more than 17 gold crowns. The obligation is broken down as gollows: 30 percent bread cereals, 60 percent livestock and fat, and 10 percent potatoes.

The members of cooperatives bedonging to Groups I and II are subject to the same obligations as independent peasants, except that those in group I enjoy a 10-percent and those in Group II a 15-percent reduction.

Compulsory deliveries by working peasants range from 6 to 37 wheat-kilograms per gold crown of income, depending on the size of the holdings. The average annual farm income is indicated in the land register in terms of gold crowns and serves chiefly as a basis for taxation. The wheat-kilogram has been adopted by

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the present regime as a standard, in which all farm products may be expressed quantitatively of or delivery purposes. Thus fofor example, one kblogram of butter may be equated to 10 wheat-kilograms. The use of the term wheat-kilogram is vague and, in the following table, takes the place of index figures.

Compulsory deliveries are progressively larger in proportion to the size of the individual farms, according to the rollowing table:

Compulsory Deliveries per Osdastral Yoke per Gold Crown of Income

Cadastral Yokes	Wheat-Kilograms
1 - 3	6
_ <u>~</u>	10
3 - 5 5 - 8	15
8 - 10	20
10 - 15	25
15 - 20	31
20 - 25	37
Kuleke	48

Examples: If the farm has 9 cadastral yokes, and its average annual income is registered as 13 gold crowns per cadastral yoke, compulsory deliveries will total (9 X 20 X 18) or 3,240 wheat-kilograms.

Deliveries are to be made in the following proportion: 33 percent in bread grains, 15 percent in fodder, 40 percent in animal products, and 12 percent in potatoes. At least 15 percent of the fodder delivered must be barley or oats. /No provision is made for the raising of other products, such as vine, rice, cotton, flax, etc./

For the collectives of Group III, the fowl-and-eggs obligation is one kilogram of fowl and 15 eggs per cadastral yoke.

The decree states that villages and towns which meet or overfulfill the delivery schedule, will receive an extra supply of manufactured articles. Producers who deliver cereals, corn, and dry fodder before the designated deadline, will receive an additional reward. A fund of 3 million forints is to be set up to reward the winners of the delivery contest.

The decree fixes the prices which will be paid for the delivered produce. Sanctions for violations of the delivery order are also stated.

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